

[For the Transcript.]
THE OLD FLAG.

It is related that when the four surviving prisoners of company L, 1st Vt. cavalry, who were exchanged the last of December, first caught sight of the Union steamer lying in the James river, they stood together on the sand, and though weak and weary with long suffering, gave three cheers for the old flag.

Six months had passed since Gettysburg bowed down her peaceful head, To weep above her stained fields Where brother's hearts had bled; Six months since that sad summer night, When day-light, settling down, Smiled on that stately banner from The heights ofAGERSTOWN.

There were eight comrades—brave men, these—Who wore the letter "L," Who through that battle week had fought Right faithfully and well; And 'mid the gathering twilight gloom They watched it from afar, Waving a sad farewell to those Poor prisoners of war.

Belle Island's dreary shores to-day, Before we seem to lie; I watch those men as days and weeks And months go by; I see them striving hard to make Each other's burdens light, While wait attends their steps by day, And launtes their dreams by night.

I watch them when disease and death Make that low tent their home, And still those homelike hearts beat up— When will deliverance come? I look across the river where Grim Richmond's walls loom high; What agony her beauty hides, Beneath God's smiling sky.

I see that parting on the beach; List! 'tis my brother's tone! Two wasted forms cross over the stream; O, God! to die alone.

The shadows of six months' time on This dial-plate had cast, And only four were left to hear Of an exchange at last.

Wear and weak, they haste to where Those Union transports lie, The stately banner well nigh dead To greet the morning sky.

O, ye who sit in homes of ease, With wealth at your command, And talk of freedom's duties, and Our "bleeding native land,"

Head ye the agony of joy, The hymn, the prayer, the tear, The ringing halloah which Rose with that sounding cheer?

Canst hear its echoes now, and still Sit at your ease? While on Belle Island's shore remains One prisoner of war?

St. Albans, Vt., April 20, 1864.

Farmers' Department.

BEANS AS A FIELD CROP.—They are a valuable crop, and with good care are as profitable as a wheat crop. They leave the soil in good tilth. I cultivated beans last year in three different ways, viz: in hills, in drills and sowed broadcast. I need not describe the first, which is a well known process. I had an acre in drills, which was the best crop I ever saw. My management was: On the acre of light ground, where the clover had been frozen out the preceding winter, I spread eight loads of long manure, and immediately ploughed and harrowed the ground. Drills of furrows were then made with a light plow, at a distance of two and a half feet, and the beans thrown along the furrows about the 25th of May, by the hand at the rate of at least a bushel on the acre. I then gauged a double mold-board plow, which was passed once between the rows, and was followed by a light one-horse roller which flattened the ridges. The crop was twice cleaned of weeds by the hoe, but not earthen. The produce was more than forty-eight bushels by actual measurement.—*Judge Paul.*

SOWING GRASS-SEED.—This is a work that no farmer should neglect, and now, to-day, this very hour, is the time to think of it. There are thousands of acres of woodland, thinly covered with trees, that might be made into tolerable pasture by sowing seed in the ground while it is soft in the spring. There is scarcely an old pasture in all America that would not be benefited materially by simply scattering grass seed upon the surface in the spring. True, it would be decidedly better to harrow it; and by the same operation we have seen mowing land increased in productivity 25 per cent. With every crop of small grain the farmer should sow some kind of grass or clover seed. There is no manure so cheap as grass, for the cost of seed is but a trifle.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.—Of Timothy seed we would advise half a bushel on an acre on strong land. In England a bushel is sometimes sown. In this country, four quarts are considered by some quite sufficient. But recollect if you sow grass you will grow grass. If you sow weeds you will only have weeds for a crop. Which is most profitable? Timothy sown in March will make a better crop than in sown later. We have seen it big enough to mow in September. It is better to let it stand uncut. We have seen good Timothy crops grown from seed sown upon the snow in February and March, over a wheat field. This is a very good plan where the sowing has been neglected in the fall, or when the young plants have been killed by drought.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.—The prevailing opinion is that to grow good onions, the sets grown the previous year should be planted. This is an error. Better onions and larger crops can be grown from seeds than from sets. The seed should be first sown in a hot bed as thick as they can stand. As soon as the seed is up open the beds to the air and water freely. In April prepare your ground and plant the sets from the hot bed, singly, one by one, three inches asunder, in rows ten inches apart. If the ground is very good and they are cultivated, you may have eight hundred bushels from an acre.

ECONOMY IN CATTLE-FEEDING.—The time will come when feeding cattle with a pithfork will be called slovenly farming, even though the hay may be put in racks or feed-boxes; just as slovenly as it is now thought to be to carry it out in armfuls and throw it down upon the ground, perhaps, that too, half-leg deep in mud. The time will come, though slowly, when no one but a slovenly farmer will think of feeding hay or straw until it has passed through a cutting engine; and the time will come when all good farmers will grind their hay into meal, just as good farmers do now their corn, because they will discover hay meal is just as much more valuable than coarse hay as corn meal is more valuable than the whole grain. When both are ground and duly mixed, then, and not till then, shall we learn the true economy of cattle feeding.

A NEW GRATING WAX.—One pound of rosin, five ounces of ninety-five per cent. alcohol, one ounce of beef-tallow, one table-spoon of turpentine. Melt the rosin over a slow fire, add the beef-tallow, and stir with a perfectly dry stick or piece of wire. When somewhat cooled, add the turpentine, and last, the alcohol in small quantities, stirring the mass constantly. Should the alcohol cause it to lump, warm again until it melts. Keep in a bottle. Lay it on in a very thin coat with a brush. In a room of moderate temperature, the wax should be of the consistency of molasses. Should it prove thicker, thin it down with alcohol. It was always ready for use, is never affected by heat or cold, and heals up wounds hermetically.

PEAS.—Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and at intervals of two weeks, in a dry, warm place, occupied the year before by some well manured crop. Numerous new early kinds are in the catalogue. Daniel O'Rourke and Prince Albert need brush and are good; Tom Thumb and Bishop's Long Pod are dwarfs, and need no brush.

ERRORS IN BUILDING.—Perhaps the greatest error in farm buildings is generally that the house is too large, and the barn too small. In the latter there cannot be too much room, though it is often misapplied, and so it is in the house, when the smallest room in the house is appropriated to the kitchen, and the largest and best to a parlor—the one is in use every day and the other once or twice a year. It is an error to build a house upon a side-hill with an "underground kitchen"; but it is a greater error to build a barn without much room upon the down hill side, and if possible having a southern exposure. In this room all the horned cattle should be stabled, having a yard to themselves entirely separate from any other stock. The entrance to the horse-stable should be from the horse yard, but invariably upon the ground story, whatever the situation of the barn.

The principal reason for this is, that no stable should ever have any other than a dirt floor. It is, perhaps, the greatest of all errors in farm buildings that stable floors are ever made of any other material. Both horses and cattle not only stand more comfortably upon a dirt floor, but they are more healthy, and all the value of the liquid manure can be thus saved and appropriated to the soil of the farm. In fact the flooring should be made of soil three or four feet deep, which on being dug out in the spring, will be found more valuable than the same bulk of manure from the pile outside. No better material perhaps, can be used than soil, mixed, if practicable, with peat or bog, or earth from a swamp. On the score of comfort and economy, dirt floors are so decidedly superior that no person who has tried them will ever stable his stock again upon plank floors.

OLD FASHIONED LOVE LETTERS.

Letters between the first Governor of Massachusetts and his wife, about the year 1625:

My most sweet husband—How dearly welcome thy kind letter was to me, I am not able to express. The sweetness of it did much refresh me. What can be more pleasing to a wife, than to hear of the welfare of her best beloved, and how he is pleased with her poor endeavors? I blush to hear myself commended, knowing my own wants. But it is your love that conceals the best, and makes all things seem better than they are. I wish that I might always please thee, and that those comforts which we have in each other may be daily increased, as far as they may be pleasing to God. I will use the speech to thee that Abigail did to David: "I will be a servant to wash the feet of my Lord." I will do any service wherein I may please my good husband. I confess I cannot do enough for thee; but thou art pleased to accept the will for the deed and rest contented.

I have many reasons to make me love thee, wherefore I will name two: first, because thou lovest God; and secondly, because thou lovest me. If these two were wanting, all the rest would be eclipsed. But I must leave this discourse and go about my household affairs. I am a bad housewife to be so long from thee; but I must needs borrow a little time to talk with thee my sweetheart. I hope thy business draws to an end. It will be two or three weeks before I see thee, though they be long ones. God will bring us together in his good time, for which I shall pray. Farewell, my husband; the Lord keep thee.

Your obedient wife,

MARGARET WINSTHROP.

My good wife—Although I wrote to thee last week, yet having so fit an opportunity I must write to thee again, for I do esteem one little, sweet, short letter of thine (such as the last was), to be worthy two or three from me. I began this letter yesterday at two o'clock, thinking to have been at large, but was soon taken up by company

and business, as I could get but hither by this morning. It grieves me that I have not liberty to make better expressions of my love to thee, who art more dear to me than all earthly things, but I will endeavor that my prayers may supply the defect in my pen, which will be of use to us both, inasmuch as the favor and blessing of God is better than all things besides.

I know thou lookest for troubles here, and when one affliction is over, to meet with another; but remember our Saviour tells us, "Be of good comfort: I have overcome the world." Therefore, my good wife, rise up thy heart, and be not dismayed at the crosses thou meetest with in family affairs, or otherwise; but still fly to him who will take up thy burden for thee. Go thou on cheerfully, in obedience to His holy will, in the course He hath set thee. Peace shall come. I commend thee and all thine to the gracious protection and blessing of the Lord.

Farewell, my good wife. I kiss and love thee with the kindest affection, and rest. Thy faithful husband,

JOHN WINSTHROP.

Most loving and good Husband—I have received your letters. The true tokens of your love and care of my good now in your absence, as well as when you are present, makes me think that saying false, "out of sight out of mind." I am sure that my heart and thoughts are always with you, "to do you good and not evil, all the days of my life." I rejoice in the expectation of our happy meeting; for the absence has been very long in my conceit, and thy presence much desired. Thy welcome is always ready; make haste to entertain it.

And so I bid my good husband farewell, and commit him to the Lord. Your loving and obedient wife,

MARGARET WINSTHROP.

FOUR GREAT MEN.—It is a remarkable fact that the career of four of the most renowned persons that ever lived, closed with some violent or mournful death. Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another one for him to conquer, sat a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of golden rings from her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of our God, and called him Hannibal, died at last by poison administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his hands in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he believed his dearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which was his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's flag waving over the deep, but which could not, or would not bring him aid.

THE EUROPEAN IN AMERICA.—There is an unmistakable influence of climate on the European race settled for some generations in America. The American, compared with the Englishman, is lean, though he grows fat after long sojourn in Europe. The Virginian—except the West Virginian—is especially tall, slender, and lean; for, the effect of American climate is more striking in the central and southern than in the northern parts, and most so among the working classes in the plains near the sea. The New Englander, of the same stock as the Virginian, is shorter and usually rounder-faced. The genuine Yankee is clearly distinguished from the Englishman by his sharp angular features and the excess of breadth between the angles of his lower jaw, which makes the lower part of the face square instead of oval. The curly hair of the European is apt to become straight and stiff in America, and to grow stiffer and thicker with each generation. The long neck which usually accompanies in caricature the long straight hair of the Yankee, indicates weaker development of the glandular system, but there is a great increase of nervous irritability. Some writers have attributed this to a predominance of dry west winds, others to the use of spirits. The voice of the Yankee has less metal than that of the European; his eyelids are said also to be shorter. It has been said, too, that the beef and mutton of the United States shows, by defect of flavor and nutrition, as compared with that of Europe, the less favorable influence of the climate upon animal life. In New South Wales the influence of climate tends to make the children of Europeans tall and lean, while at the Cape there is among European colonists a tendency to fat.—*All the Year Round.*

—What resemblance is there between a bankrupt and a donkey? A good deal—they both have *ass-eyes*.

—Why is a dead author like a book just issued? Because he is *finished up and bound in boards*.

—Question for ethnologists. Are there any lunatics among the *no-mad tribes*?

—When did Noah go into the wine business? He made out about forty days after the deluge began.

—When is a ship's anchor like a business? When it *a-foul*.

M'GOWAN BROTHERS.

4 Doors North of the American House.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

Keeps constantly on hand

PUMPS,

LEAD PIPE,

ZINC,

TIN AND COPPER WARES, &c.

BEST

KEROSENE OIL.

OF THE

FIRST CLASS STOVES

WE HAVE THE

Home Comfort,

Troy Capital,

Rip Rap,

King and Prince,

Morning Glory,

&c., &c. &c.

OLD PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, BRASS, COPPER, and TIN WARES.

Repaired at short notice, and prices made satisfactory.

To those having COAL or WOOD FURNACES, we would say that we have engaged the services of one of the most experienced workmen in this State.

Furnaces set, Pipes put up and Old Furnaces cleaned and made to operate as well as new.

Iron, Lead, or Zinc Pipes, laid and warranted.

CASH paid for 3000 Dairy Skins—Pates on, well salted, free from cuts, and dry.

March 17, 1864. M'GOWAN BROTHERS. 1-ly

MARCH, 1864.

New Goods!

CAMPAIGN OPENED

At No. 2 Darrow Block!

The subscriber has received, and is receiving almost daily, large additions to his stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

making his assortment the largest and most complete of any in Vermont, and will be sold for cash at a very small advance from cost.

BLACK FROCK COATS,

Fancy Cassimere Frocks and Sacks

Of the latest style and finish.

Black Doe Pants,

Fancy light colored and dark

CASSIMERE PANTS,

And VESTS to match.

SPRING OVER SACKS,

RUBBER COATS.

Linen and Fancy Beesom SHIRTS; Flannel SHIRTS, a great variety; GLOVES, COLLARS, TIES, SCARVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 2 Darrow Block, St. Albans, Vermont.

WM. N. SMITH. 1-ly

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE DESIRING

PERFECT "FITS."

The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored for the last fifteen years, and invites a continuation of the same. He still keeps his shop over James Fane's store, and gives special attention to

CUSTOM WORK.

The Garments are made in the most

SUBSTANTIAL AND FASHIONABLE MANNER, and being an experienced Cutter and Workman, he is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

MR. HALL DRISCOLL. 1-ly

St. Albans, March 15, 1864.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The following Real Estate is offered for sale on favorable terms, viz: About 200 acres of land known as the Patrick McEnany farm, situated at Fairfield and a part in Enosburgh, Vt. It is nearly all interval land, and has heretofore been used for dairy purposes, and the former owner made money at that business on the farm. It is well timbered and watered, and the buildings are in moderate repair.

Also about 14 acres of land in St. Albans village, lately owned by H. B. Smalley, Esq., and now belonging to the estate of Wm. W. White, Esq., situated in the south-east part of the village, within five minutes walk of the Depot. Enquire for particulars of

E. A. SOWLES, St. Albans.

March 17, 1864. 1-ly

NEW GOODS

—AT—

MARVIN'S!

We have just received from market a fresh supply of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS,

Black and Bonnet Silks, Black Trimmings, Trimming Buttons, Yankee Notions, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Millinery Goods, Cloakings, Cloths, Coat, Vest, and Pant Trimmings, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

ALSO, have received a full supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Such as Brown, Coffee, Crushed and Granulated Sugars; Tea, Coffee, Tobacco—fine cut, plug, and smoking; Rice, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starcks, Salsaparilla, Mustard, and a superior quality of SYRUP.

Brooms, Matting, &c., &c.

All of the articles above enumerated are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Please call at our NEW LOCATION, at the Store formerly occupied by S. & W. W. GARDNER.

St. Albans, March 28, 1864. MARVIN. 3-ly

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

Prospectus for Volume One Hundred and Three.

January 1, 1864.

The Boston Daily Advertiser

is printed every morning (Sundays excepted) upon a sheet of the largest size, and contains the NEWS OF THE DAY,

carefully prepared from reliable and authentic sources in every department. Its columns are not only supplied with the

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, but also contain a daily summary of the principal events of the day.

It is published by J. B. BOWEN, at No. 100 N. BOSTON STREET, Boston.

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